LANFRANKE'S BRIEFE
OF
CHIRURGERIE.

Translated by J. HALLE

FIVE PARTS

(First Part missing, Of Wounds)

and an Antidotarie.

London. T. MARSH

1565.

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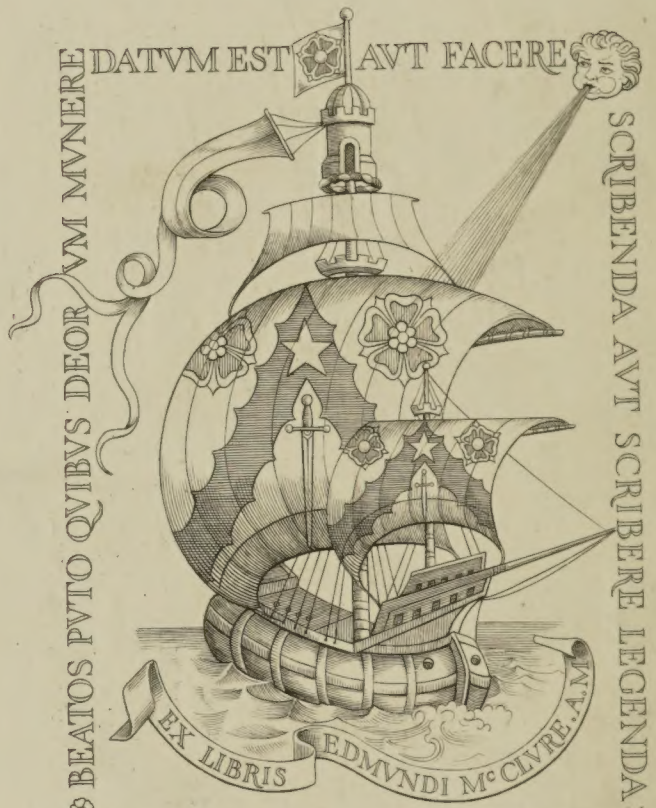

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The leaves of Jaie boyled in wine do cure
greate woundes and vlcers and doe staie
Corrupt vlcers and fretting sores

The root of greate Buglosse ~~[illegible]~~ pound and
mingled wth oyle and waxe is good to be laye
too against scalding or burning wth fire a
gainst ~~[illegible]~~ wounds and ole sores. wth fine wheat
meale it cureth the disease calle the wild fire
and of som Santhonies fire. and laid too wth
vinegar it healeth fretting sores foule [illegible]
and hot itchings.

St James worle is verigood to heale wounds
fistulas and nargstie vlcers

The rootes of narcissus stamped wth honey and apple
plaster wise helpeth them that are burnt wth fire
wyneth together ~~[illegible]~~ sinewes that are cutt in sunder
the [illegible] garden lillies stamped wth [illegible]
[illegible] like

[illegible]
layed upon the wounds of [illegible] strong
people wch are [illegible] labour & grose
fare. & upon places to stope the running out
of blood & upon fretting ulcer & ritter sores

To ince of fumitory wch a little gumarabick
is good to anoynt the place wch you would
not have heare to grow upon

Panax Colony or
Clounes alheale —

ther leaues hearof stamped wth Axungia, or hogs greace and aplied ~~to~~ unto greene woundes ~~is~~ in manner of a pultis, doeth heale them in very short time.

An unguent of Clounes alhele

take 4 handfuls of the hearbe stamped and put them in to a pann wher unto add 4 ounces of barrows greace halfe a pint of oyle olive waxe 3 ounces, the wch bowile unto the consumtion of the juice wch is known when the stuffe doeth not buble) then straine it and putt it on the fire a gaine adding there to 2 ounces of turpentine the wch I suffred to boile a little then reserue the same for use

to use this unguent in deepe woundes wth thrustingin

first warme a little in a sawcer dipping there in smalle soft tents wch putt into the wound then defending the parts ad adioyning wth a plaister of Chalcitheos relented wth oile of roses

a decoction for a wonded person

take a quarte of good Claret wine, wherin boile an handfull of the leaues of Solidago Saracenica, or Sarracens Consound, and 4 ounces of honey, where of give in the morning two spone fulls to drinke in a smalle draught of wine tempered wth a little sauger,

The yellow hembane or English Tabaco prevailieth
against all apostemes, tumoures, inuetred vlcers,
bockes and such like being made into an unguent,
or salve as foloweth.
take of the greene leues 3 lb a ½ stampe them
verismale in a stone morter; of oyle oliue on quarter;
sett them to boyle in a brasse pann or such like, upon
a gentell fire continually stiring it, untill the
hearbe ~~lose~~ ~~black~~ seeme black and will not buble
or boyle any more; the shall you haue an excelent
greene oyle wch being strained from the feces or
drosse. Putt the cleere and strained oyle to the
fire a gaine, adding there to of wax halfe a pound
of rosen 4 ounces c of good turpendine, 2 ounces;
melte it all together and keepe it in pottes for vse,
to cure inuettered vlcers apostemes burninges greene
woundes, and all cuttes and hurtes in the head.

A Balsam for a greene wound

Take oyle of oliue 4 lb Turpentine 2 lb malmsey or muscadine 3 lb aquavita 4 lb peter oyle 1 ounce boyle them till the mallnise be consumed and in the ~~end~~ eoling ad of ward ugreas in fine puder 2 ounces.

a nother

The leaues of adders toong stamped in a stone morter, & boiled in oile oliue unto the consumtion of the iuice and untill the hearbes be drier and parched then strained will yeelde a most excellent greene oyle or rather a ~~balme~~ balame, comparable unto oyle of Saint Johns woort if it doe not surpasse it by many degreese.

an excelent balsam for deepe woundes & punctures

Take oile of roses, oile of S. Johns worte of either on pinte the leaues of Tabacy stamped smale in a stone morter) two pound, boile them together to the consumtion ~~strained them~~ of the ~~fuire~~ strained it and putt it to the fire againe adding thereto of venice Turpentine two ~~pound~~ ounces, of olibanum and masticke of either ½ an ounce in most fine and suptill pouder, the wch may at all times be made into an onguent by putting thereto was and rosine to giue unto it a stiff bodie. it worketh exceeding well in maligne and virulent ulcers, as in woundes and ~~punct~~ punctures.

a water for any wound

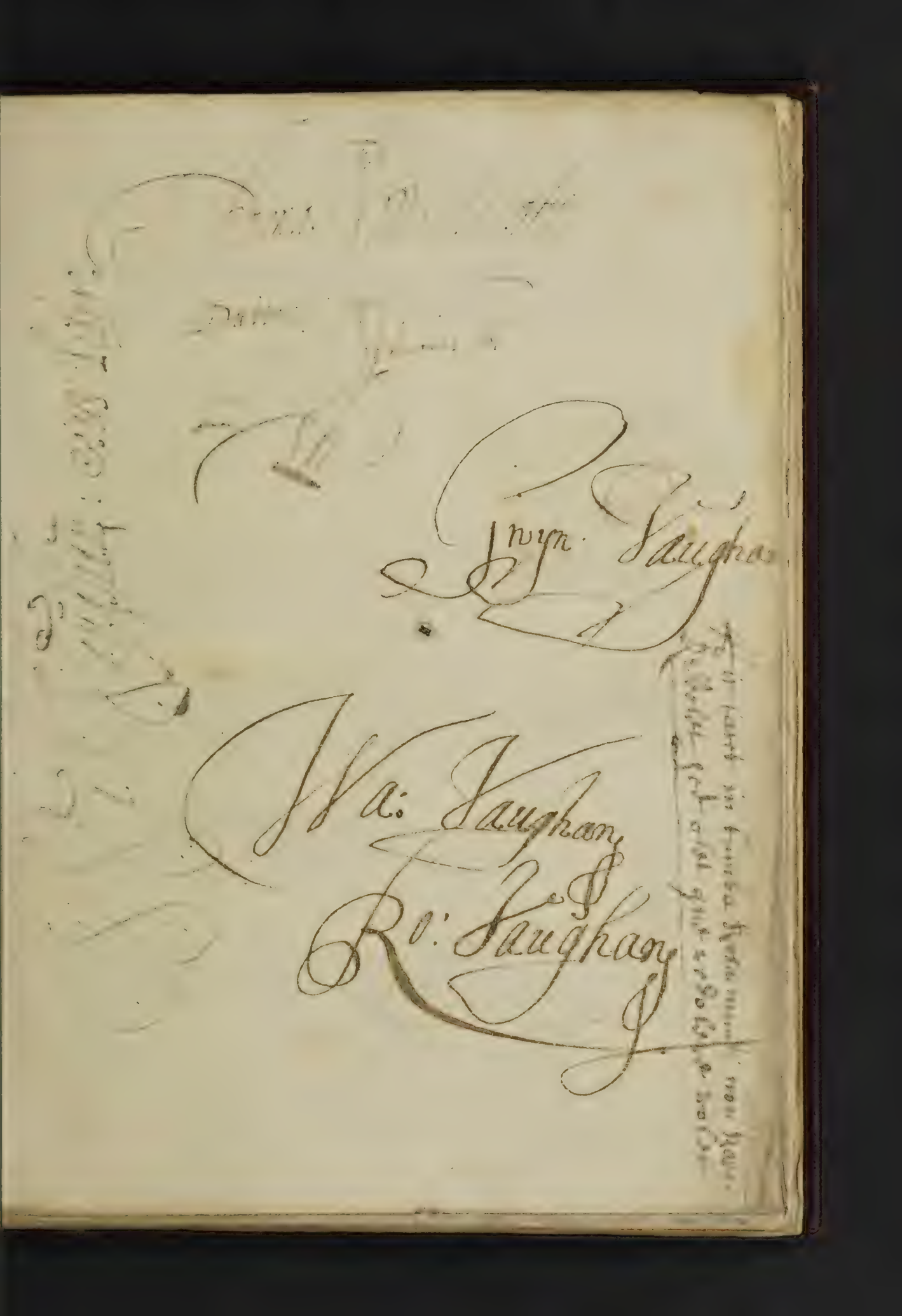
take a pint of white wine vinegar
a lumpe of allom bigger then a wallnutt
2 handfules of elder berries
rosemare time, and ysape of each on handfull

The first [illegible]
worke treatin of wounds
Containeth 9 Chapter
of the intention of a Chirurgien
in generall
the first Chapter

[illegible] many all other things it is expedient that
good Chirurgen in every worke determine a certa[illegible]
intention, in generall and namely in wounds wh[illegible]
[illegible] wee in [illegible] first to ~~[illegible]~~ treat and then to [illegible]
such things as may conveniently helpe him to his
intent.
first therefore in wounds to be healed the intent[illegible]
is a true Consolidation or knighting to gather
wh only is done in a simple wounde made in the
flesh; for other consimilary members, (as bone
[illegible] gristle pannicles and the skinne) be n[illegible]
restored by true restauration or consolidation
the first matter of them was sperme
the parties, and therefore are called sperm[illegible]
now be it, when solution of continuitye chanceth in
members: there is a certaine meane where by
~~[illegible]~~ voyde place of that wh ~~[illegible]~~ is lost is
a gaine: it there are diuers opinions among
som saye that nearues veines [illegible] [illegible]
consolidation (som saye naye thaye be other[illegible]
restored. But certenly I say if the cutt[illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] be great thaye are neuer restor[illegible]
true Consolidation: though som time [illegible]

[illegible] Yeldorne

[illegible] the flesh where of the first matter is blood and is there for called Sanguine, is every day generated [illegible] in the Bodie, & there ~~for~~ of refeneth very restauratio where fore in every wound made in the flesh. Let thine [illegible] allwaies be to Consolidate



¶ The second parte of thys worke ensueth, whiche treateth of Apostemes, and conteineth xv. Chapiters.

Of the causes of Apostemes in generalle.

The first Chapiter.

Of Apostemes, understande that the causes of them be double: that is to saye, of an outwarde cause, or of an inwarde cause. Of an outwarde cause, as of a stroke, or of a falle, or of a wounde altered by the eye, or other like. Of an inward cause, as of abundance of inward superfluities. The cause materiale is in bi-manners: for either it is *Humoralis*, namelye Sanguine, Cholericke, Phlegmaticke, or Melancholicke, or els watery or windye: and that also either simple or cōpounde: although an Apostemes be moste tarelye ingendered of one onlye humoure, as I will here in order expresse: beginnings firste as a Sanguin Apostemes, and so after of the reaste.

Cause of Apostemes.

Cause Procatarctike, or primitiue.

Cause interior or antecedent.

Of sanguin Apostemes. Capit.

If blonde abounde ouer all the bodye inflamminge and heatinge the harte, and so the bodye, and yet not defyled: there is ingendred a continuall Feuer, called *Synocha*, but if it be defyled: then is the Feuer a continuall *Synochus*, but if it occupye not all the bodye, but onlye some particular member, the blonde beinge moste thinne in substance, and flowynge in quality: it maketh a redde

Apostemes Sanguine.

Synocha.

Synochus.

Erysipelas verum.

inflāmation dispersed abrode in all the outwarde face of the member, whiche is called *Herisipila notha*: because it is made of blonde reduced like to the nature of choler. But if the blonde be grosser naturally in substance, and hotte in quality: then it maketh *Carbunculus*, whiche is swarte in colowre, and hard in felinge, & in the vppermoste parte, of colowre lyke asshes wherby he commeth of adustion. But if the blonde be to muche in quantitye, and yet naturall: then it maketh *Phlegmonem*. The sygnes wherof is rediſhnesse in sighte, because of the similitude of the humoze: hardnesse, for the lightnesse: a depe swellinge caused by the matter in the depenesse of the member, (that is: conteyned in the flesh): pulsatyon, or beatinge, by siolvinges, whiche are caused by heate, woꝛking in the matter: inflāmation by the presence of heate multiplied: and sumtime is made the feuer *Effimera*: specially aboute the byndinge of the matter, or quytture. At which time all the forsayd accidentes are more greuous, then when the matter is coꝛrupted, and sullye ryped.

Carbunculus.

Phlegmone.

Ephemera.

Of Cholericke Apostemes. Cha. iii.

Apostemes Cholericke.

Icterus.

Serpigo.

Tyria.

Tertiana continua.

Causon.

Tertiana hemitritæa.

Erysipelas Verum.

* Destitute, lefte, or forsaken.

IF choler beare rule, or haue domination in the bodye, (as sometime it hath): either it is putrefied and defiled, or not. If that whiche is not putrefied be in all the bodye, it maketh *Icteritiam*. If it be in one onely place, it maketh *Serpiginem*, or *Thiriam*. And when it is defiled, being amonge the veines, and continuinge in all the veynes: it maketh a continuall tertian. But if it be specially about the harte, or the mouthe of ỹ stomache: it maketh a *Causon*. If wythoute the veines, it causeth a tertian interpolate. But if any suche Choler not putrefied, * destytute of nature, be gathered in anye outwarde membre: it maketh *Herisipilam Veram*, the signes wherofare these. A redd colowre myxed wyth yelowneſſe, accoꝛdynge to the similitude of the matter: a swellinge, whiche is caused of the fiery lightnesse of the matter whiche ascendeth: harones

it

it hath, caused by the drinesse thereof: with a prickynge heate, greuynge the hand that toucheth it, whyche commeth by the reason of the sharpnesse of the matter.

Of Phlegmaticke Apostemes. Cha iiii.

Apostemes Phlegmatise

PHlegme, hauinge domination in the body, either it is defiled, or vndefiled. If it be defiled: it is eyther wythin the vessels of the bodye, and maketh *Anfimerinam continuam sine rigore*: or else wythoute the vessells, and maketh an interpolate quotidian, with rigor. Also if it be not putrefied, it is either ouer all the bodye, and maketh *Leucoflegmaticam*, whyche is one of the kyndes of Hydropsye: or else in one onelye place, and maketh an Apostheme, called *Zimia*, or *Vndimia*. The signes whereof are these. whitnesse, of the likenesse of the matter: softnesse, as when a man thrusteth in his finger, there remayneth a pitte, whiche is caused of moistnesse: colde in the feling, because the humore wherof it procedeth is colde: & wyth lytell ache or none, because there is no assaulte of heate. Neuertheleste this apostheme is muche more painfulle when it is fully putrefied, then it was before: because euery apostheme, though it come of cold mater, after the fulle putrefaction, receaueth a straūge heat. and by thys reason is euery exture, (that is euery sanious apostheme), iudged to be whotte, although it come of a colde cause. As the quotidian and quartane feuers, are iudged hotte sicknesses: and yet they come of a colde matter.

Amphemerina continua.

Quotidiana intermittens.

Lencophlegmatias.

Oedema.

Exture what it is.

Of Melancholike Apostemes. Chap. v.

NOw melancholy superabounding, either it is putrefied, or not putrefied: and beinge putrefied, either it occupieth all the body, or one place. If it occuppe all the bodye, either it is externallye, and maketh *Leprā*: or else in wardlye. And then, either the mater is wythin the veines, & maketh a continual quartane: or else wythoute the veines, and maketh a quartane interpolate: or else in one place onlye, and maketh *Cancrum*.

Leprā.

Quartana continens.

Quartana intermittens.

 Cancer.

But if it be not putrefied: either it is ouer all the bodye and maketh *Melanchiron*, that is the blacke Iaundies: or else in one place, and maketh a harde Apostume, called *Melanchiron Scirrhus.* *Sclirosin.* Whereof these are ỳ signes, hardnes because of ỳ drinesse and grosenesse of the humor: without paine, because heate is absente, & for that an insensible compaction of matter occupieth the place: and the coloure is like the coloure of the bodye, or inclininge somewhat to leadinesse. for although Melancholy be blacke, yet because it is ponderous or heauye, the coloure thereof is not presented to the vtter parte of the bodye or skin. and in these signes it differeth from the Cancer. for a Cãcer which commeth of putrefied Melancholy, because it hath gotten vnto it a heate: doth ake and burne, by reason before shewed, and the veines that are about it are diuers. for thoughe the humor be melancholike whereof it proceeth: yet in the putrefaction thereof, it receyueth a straunge lightnesse and heate. Whereof the veines comprehendinge the Cancer be of diuers coloures, so that they doe assimulate or shewe the likenesse of the disease. and for this cause was it called Cancer, for that it representeth the forme and shape of a sea Crabbe, whyche is rounde, and hathe manye feete.

Signes.

Of watery Apostemes. Cha. vi.

Apostemes watery.

THe watery Apostume commeth of aboundance of colde vpon the liuer, ingenderinge muche waterinesse: and is of the nature of *Ypofarca*. Neuertheless this waterinesse, is somtime gathered together in one onlye place of the bodye, and that chiefiye aboute the navell: the signes and tokens whereof are these. The coloure is like the coloure of all the bodye: in so muche that if thou feleſt it with the .ii. fingers of thy .ii. handes, puttinge the one finger a good distance from the other, thou

Hypofarca.

thou shalt fele a floude vnder thy fingers, so that thy one finger shall put awaye the water vnder the other: and it is ponderous, and heauy, without any akinge. I haue healed suche an Apostеme with incision, and dryinge of the water, in a womā that had it about the nauell: which was as greate as two pound weight of breade.

Of wyndye Apostemes. Cha. vii.

Apostemes wyndie.

The wyndy Apostеme is ingendered of a vapor or wynde, resolued by the working of feble dissoluing heate, not of power to consume it, whiche vapor is sette betwene the coates of the members, and especially in the region of the mouthe of the stomacke, and in the gryndes, so that many beleue it to be a Rupture. ẏ signes wherof be these. It is harde, with stiffenesse against thy finger when thou touchest it, and like a bladder it is full of wynde, and if thou smyte theron it soundeth, and the coloure of the place is not changed from the coloure of the body. and knowe that this Apostеme, is muche likened to the hard Apostеme made of pure Melancholy before specified. But he that cā decerne the difference of ẏ hardnesse of a stone, from the hardnesse of a hogges bladder full of wynde: or betwene a harde thinge, and a thing extended or stretched, maye some knowe how to discerne the differēce, betwene these. ii. Apostemes. And it is also likened to the waterye Apostеme: but the waterinesse whiche is in the waterye Apostеme, and the absence of water in ẏ windy Apostеme, sheweth difference inough betwene them.

Of the Apostеme called Botium. Cha. viii.

Botium.

There is also another colde Apostеme, called *Botium*, whiche is often placed in the throte, and it is made in two maners. That is: either by matter ingen-

red of hott apostemes, or of diuersity of putrefied Phlegme. Of whych some haue matter wõn, like curded chese, some lyke clay e, and some lyke dregges of Oyle, some thicke lyke potage, and some other all grainy, and full of gobbets, of whyche some be mouable in the vpper parte of the member, onlye vnder the skyn: and other vnmouable, and infyxed in the bothome of the member, and yet haue no coloure.

Of Apostemes of compounde humores. Chapi. x.

Apostemes of compound humores.

By these thynges that are wrytten of symple Apostemes, the knowledge maye be hadde of those that are compound. For if Choler be compounde wyth bloude, in the ingenderynge of Apostemes: the more part beinge bloud, it is called *Flegmon Herisipilides*. But if ther be more parte of choler, then of bloude: then is it called *Herisipila Flegmonides*, and they are knowen by signes aboue specifyed. There is sometyme compounde together, bloude, choler, and melancholye: and then they make *Anthracem*. The sygnes whereof be these, haronelle, diuersitye of colour in the circuite: and that thinge it hathe common with the Cancer. But yet there is dyfference: for in thys thynge is more inflãmation and feblenelle of harte: somtyme swoundynge, and tremblyng of the harte, with profundity, or depenelle of sleape: yet not true sleape, but abusedlye so called. And in the vpper parte is a maner of bladder, alhe coloured: whych semeth to be drawne downe to the lower partes, as if it were drawne wyth a threde. And thou mayste well knowe, that it is made of dyuers humores, if thou marke the diuersity of the mater, which shalbe purged after the maturation, in the tyme of mundification. For thou shalt fynde in the mydest of ỹ toughe matter a harde grosse substance, whyche is (of the common sorte) called the foote or core of the dysease, the whyche beinge taken awaye, there remaineth an holowe place:

Phlegmone erysipelatodes

Erysipelas Phlegmonodes

Anthrax.

place after the whyche, it needeth nothinge but regeneration of the flesshe, and healinge vp of the Ulcer. And thys apostheme is malicious, by the reason of the admixtion of contrary thinges. Also if Melancholye be cõpounde wyth Phlegme, Phlegme hauinge the vpper hande: it ingendereth Glandules. But if Melancholye ouercome the Phlegme, it ingendereth Scrophules. The signes wherof are these: ablence of colloure and in fashyon lyke an Almonde. & also they moue as it were in swimming, and are manye together of one colloure. And commonlye they come vnder the armeholes, in the throte, and in the grindes. And what so euer is all ready spoken of Apostemes, is spoke of those that be made of naturall humoures.

Glandule.

Scrophule.

Of Apostemes of vnnaturall humores. Capi x.

It remaineth nowe ỳ we speake of apostemes ỳ come of humoures vnnatural, of the which some be very euel and perilous. And who that wouldbe knowe perfectlye the nature of apostemes, whiche come of vnnaturall humoures: let hym indeuoure him selfe to know the generation of humoures in the body, aswel those that be natural, as those that be vnnaturall: And frequentlye marke the Apostemes that come of the same, wyth the fashion and colloures of them, And the accidents that folow of them, wyth also the matters that procede from them. And so by good Theoricalle knowledge, and long experience: he shalle obteine the vnderstandynge therof, and otherwise not. And hauinge thys, let hym geue prayse to almightie God, who is the author and geuer of all good knowledge and cunninge. And here it wouldbe very necessarye, to speake of the generation of humoures, both the naturall and vnnaturall: teaching how they be geneerate, and of theyr matter and substance. But that we here omitte, because the intention of this worke is breuity, and is but a forerunner to a greater worke: whyche by the grace of God, here after shalbe set forthe.

Understand therfore, that of Apostemes made of vnnatural humors: some be hotte, and some be colde. The colde: are knottes, and knobbes, whiche are rounde in forme, which are oftētimes in the forehead, in the backe of the hāds, and of the fete, and in the iountes: and their matter is glasy Phlegme, destitute of heat. And sōetyme there is mingled a sweete Phlegme, with Scrophules & Glandules, whereof mention is made before. There are also made Glandules, and Scrophules. whiche whē they come to rypenesse, are called Squamos, the mundification whereof is harde and difficille.

Scrophules.

Scrophulæ Squamosæ.

Of Apostemes made of Choler and Melancholye aduste. Cha. xi.

OF Choler aduste, and of Melancholye aduste, and of the admistion of them together: are caused diuers Apostemes, after the diuersitie of the quantitie of the humores. and they are accordinge to the diuersitye of the place, and the varietie of the strength, and feblenesse of the member receiuinge to be feared, the daunger or perill whereof is more or lesse: accordinge to the nobility, or ignobilitie of the member, and speciallye in the legges: of *Auicene* they are called *cancrenæ*. If they occupy the depest or lowest part of the member, althoughe not all the mēber, it is called of *Auicene Ascachilos*. But if it occupy al the member it is called *Herpes*, this *Herpes* is made of euel vicers, whereto muche corrupt and venemous matter descendeth. And it may also come (as *Auicene* sayeth, and as I haue sene.) by openinge of any feeble or inflated member in the colde aer: for by ẏ meanes the extreame partes are mortified, because the liuelye heate maye not come there at. So that those mortified extremities corrupte the member, excepte it be restreigned: so that sometime of verye necessitye, the foote muste be cutte offe euen

Cangrena.

Aschachilos.

Herpes.

to

to the ioynte to saue the legge. Sometime there are also made by the admixtion of the sayde corrupted humores, Bladders, *Formica*, *Miliaris*, & *Pruna*, called *Ignis persicus*. The whiche are all diuers, after the diuersitye of their cõposytion. And of these names is muche diuersitie amonge authores: for whiche diuersitye thou needest not care, but onlye haue respecte to their coloures and accidentes. For almoste to them all belongeth one manner of cure: as thou shalte perceaue hereafter. Neuertheleste, these bladders are made of the foresayde mater: sharpe, lighte, and seking waye outward to the skin, by reason of the lightneste. This *Formica*, is also a pustule, but is deper in the flesh, and sone turneth to vlceration. *Miliaris*, is made of the same matter: but it is more asshy, because of adustion: and it maketh manye smal pustules like the sede of *Milium*, with greate heate and itche. *Prunæ*: are also Pustules, swarte, and hard, hauing aboute them a citrine coloure: whiche are made of ỹ more parte of choler adust, and the leste parte of adust Melancholye.

Formica.

Miliaris.

Pruna.

Of the cure of Apostemes made of an outwarde cause. Chapi. xii.

NOwe that we haue briefye declared, the differences of apostemes: it is mete that we resorte to oure purpose, that is to saye to the cure of them: followynge the doctrine of good authores, and oure longe experience. The cure of an apostemе comming of an outwarde cause, if it be of a wounde: is all readye taughte. But if it be of a bruse, a stroke, or of a fall, the stroke of a staffe, or of a stone: the beste curation is, (if he that is hurte be yonge & stronge:) to let hym bloude on the contrarye side: but if he be weake to ventose hym, and annoynt the place wyth warme Dyle of Roses: strewinge there on, when it is newlye anoynted, ponder of Mirtilles, for this manner of cure establisheth, and stayeth the place: excepte it be to greate a bruse. But if the

Apostemes the cure of them.

To this medecine in other coppies is added *puluis corticis fraxini*.

the place be not defended from apostemation by this medicine, but commeth to exiture: namelye the generatyon of quitture: let it be ryped, and sone opened, where the mater moste dependeth: and mundify the place wyth a mundificatiue, made ex *Farina tritici*, *aqua*, & *Melle*, & after let it be regenerate wyth flesshe, and then let it be consounded wyth incarnatiues and consolidatiues. Puttynge alwaye aboute the hurte place, a defensiue *de Bolo Armeno*, *Oleo Rosaceo*, & *Aceto*, to the conseruation of the whole partes: least they be also corrupted. Of those consolidatiues, and incarnatiues thou shalt reade in the antidotary.

Vnguentū defensiuum.

Of the cure of Apostemes, commynge of an inwarde cause.

Chapi. xiii.

OF apostemes that come of an inwarde cause, it is to be noted, that either they are resolued, (if they wyll be put backe,) or Indurate: or else they come to *Saniem*, or to putrefaction. & although resolution is sometymes made by repercussiō, as is also somtymes maturation, yet is neyther the one nor the other done properly, but vnproperly. And if it behoued to note exactlye, the cures of these apostemes: It weare nedefulle nowe to amplifye oure mater, and to describe the cures of them, eche particularlye. But for asmuche as I haue purposed, and promised, to wryte the moste notable and shortest cures, in the moste shortest maner, for the breuitye of thys boke: I intend not nowe to delaye the tyme in wordes. Therfore knowe this, that thou mayste reduce the cures of all apostemes, vnto one briefe diuision, namelye to the cure of whotte & colde. It is the propertye of an hotte Apostemes, eyther to be repercussed, resolued, or maturate. And the propertye of the colde, is to be maturate, to be resolued,

A whotte apostemes.

and

and indurate by exterior heate. For it is seldome seene that colde Apostemes be repercussed. Begynne therefore in the cure of hotte Apostemes, wyth Plebotomye on the contrarye syde, if he be stronge, and that in the beginnyng of the apostheme, before the confyrmation: For after the cõfirmation, Phlebotomye is to be done on the same syde where the apostheme is. Or if he be feble wyth ventosynge: enioyninge hym a streighte and colde diete, accordynge to hys strengthes: for all apostemes that come of an inwarde cause are wyth repletion. A colde apostheme.

After the foresaide euacuations: begin to repercusse the mater, and to comforte the member, that it receyue no superfluities: excepte one of these. vii. thinges folowing lette thee, whyche be hinderable to repercussyon. The fyrste is if the apostheme be in a childe. The second is, if it be in an oulde manne. The thirde is in a man newe recoueringe from some disease or sycknesse. The fourthe if the matter be muche. The fyueth is, greate contagion. The syxte is, if it be in the emunctoryes, as in the necke or the throte, in the arme hole, or in the grynde. The seuenthe is if the Apostheme be made by waye of Derluation: As when the member that expelleth, is nobler then the member that receaueth. But if none of these seuen thynges appeare in thy waye, then repercusse the matter, wyth the iuyce of some coulde Herbes, as of *Solanum* (whyche repercusseth wyth preuye Resolution. Or *cum Succo Portulacæ Siluestris, Vel Vmbilici Veneris: cum Oleo Rosato, pauco aceto, & pauco Bolo Armeno*: or with some one of the good repercussiue vnguentes, to be mencyoned in the ende. Seuen thynges contrary to repercussiõ of apostemes.

If the matter by these meanes be not repercussed: eyther because it inclyneth to some quantitye, or that it be somewhat grosse: When thou haste fyrste purged the bodye, begyn to dyssolue it: administryng a lytle honye with the a foresaide repercussiue medicine, & after resolue strõgly, accordyng as thou seest the course of the mater to seace,

and the payne and the sharpnesse waste awaye, wyth some of the resolutiue medicynes, wrytten in the antidotarye. But if the matter enclyne to Saniem, in the tyme of Repercussyon, (whyche sometime is made by meanes of accidentes, & not properly,) or in the tyme of resolution: Then hasten maturation wyth maturatiues. And beinge sullye ryped, loke for the ripest, & for the moste dependente place, and ther open it: makinge greate openynges in greate exitures, and smalle openinges in smalle exitures: and thrust oute all the matter softlye, excepte it be verye muche: for then it is not good to thrust oute all at one time, but by leisoure, especiallye when the patiente is feble. And when the place is open, and the matter voyded, in parte or in whole: mundifye the foresayde place wyth mundificatiues that hereafter shalbe wrytten, and then incarne the flesshe: and after consolidate it, with medicines for the same purpose, described in the antidotary. But beware thou make none incisyon, tyl the matter be sullye ryped: excepte it be nighe the noble members, or the fundament, or ỹ ioyntes: or if the mater be readye to corrupte the members. For in these cases it is necessarye to make incision before the ripnesse, layinge therto suche plasters as maye not only mundifye, but also maturate the resse that is not ripe. And see that in no case in the tyme of resolution, maturation, and mundification, that the Emplasters resolutiues, maturatiues, and mundificatiues be not of to whotte nature, nor to harde, but temperate. For sometyme suche thynges make the apostheme furious.

And knowe that whotte sanguine apostemes, nede lyttell repercussyon, and muche resolutyon: and cholericke apostemes, neade muche repercussyon and lytle resolutyon. and as in this case *Phlebotomye* belongeth to sanguine men, euen so to cholericke men, belongeth the purgynge of choler in the bodye. And those apostemes that are made of aduste humores, nede onlye repercussyon before the vlceration therof: and after the vlceration laye no colde thynges

IN

in the vlcerate place. But laye aboute it a defensiue of Bole Armeniake, to defende the ambulation and corrosion.

Of the Anthrax and Carbunculus.

ANthrax, & Carbunculus, because one is made of diuers humores, and the other of grosse bloude, as is afore sayde: doe require (after Phlebotomye and purgations) emplasters, and meates and drinckes, comfortynge the harte, because of their malice: especially the Anthrax, which is common wyth all other venemous Apostemes. Geue therfore to the patient, a colde and streighte diete: as Pomgranates, Apples, Peares, Quinces, and wyne of Pomgranates, with .x. partes of coulde water: and let him abstcine from all kindes of Flesche, if it maye be: If not, permit hym the Flesche of Chickens, dressed wyth Agresta, or wyne of Pomgranates. Unto suche also maye Theriaca maior be profitablye geuen. But if they haue Stuporem called also Sincopen, and commonlye swoundynge: ‡let them be raised, with the greate sowndes, of trompetes, and timpanies: Calling them verye loudlye, by their proper names. And laye vpon the harte a coulde emplaster, made, ex Rosarum rubrarum, Santali citrini, ana Vncia Vna, Farinæ Hordeaceæ Vncijs duabus, & Camphuræ, drachmis duabus. Tempered together cum aqua Rosacea, Vel succo pomorum Agrestium. But if the sore be in the former parte, aboute the mämilles, or the breste: let the same emplaster be layde betwene the shoulder blades.

S tuper. Syncope.

‡Of thys water, loke farther in my table at Syncope.

But some peraduenture may meruaile at the geuing of Theriaca maior, because it is whotte: but although it beseme not the breuitye of this worke, to dispute of euerye thinge: yet because there hathe bene, and yet nowe is amonges the auncientes, diuers opinions: and because some haue, & doe approue it, and some not: Thou shalt vnderstand, although triacle be whotte: yet by hys nobility, and moste profitable composition, there resulteth a moste worthye spiryte, and frendly to man hys cõplexion. And therfore we haue found

Theriace.

it valiente againste venim, bothe whotte and colde: and againste venimes, that are contrarye to man his nature of the whole kinde. It is founde also to moue the bellye, and to slaye the flure: and therfore I surelye saye, that as euery thinge, emonge thinges engendering a common complexion, (whiche is called *Complexio elementalis*), hathe moreouer a proper hid nature, whiche is of the whole kynde. So hathe *Theriaca*, beside and aboue the elementary complexion, in ỹ dounge and sufferinge of thinges, enteringe together hys composition,) a hidde property, against al kindes of venim, to man his bodye contrarye. And therfore it profiteth agaynste euerye venemous a pestileme: for the example and profite wherof I saye farther, that there came to me in the Citye of Milaine, a ponge man, (brought by an Apothecarye hys frende,) haupnge *Anthracem* in the partes of the face, whose malyce was so exceedinglye encreased, that the whole heade, face, and necke, was incrediblye inflated: and the sycke man was euen nowe in the signes of deathe. For he hadde no pulse, and also he swounded: In so muche that I willed the Apothecarye to leade him home to hys house, for he is a deade man. And the Apothecarye sayd, is ther then none other remedye wyth hym: Then I a little bethinkynge my selfe, saide. Truelye if thou haddest of the best Triacle, and gauest it him in great quantity, perhaps he mighte yet liue: but I beleue it not, otherwise then verye doubtfullye.

Complexio elementalis.

The apothecarye then ledde hym to hys house, (scante able to goe), and gaue to him, of approued Triacle aboute ii. drachmes, and laide him in a bedde, coueringe hym, and immediatlye he felle into a swette, whiche begane aboute the head, and diseased place. And wythin a while he swette ouer all: and so hys pulse returned, and he was comforted. And when hys swette was dryed vp, the apothecarye (of hys owne motion), gaue to hym the same day one drachme more of the same Triacle, and so was he healed: saupnge that there remained on hym a certaine bladerye Vlcer,

whiche after was easilye cured. And surelye I neuer sawe anye other man escape, after swoundinge, tremblinge of the harte, and (whiche was the greatest maruelle) wythoute pulse. But I haue seue an infynite sorte, that (speaking and fealinge as it weare no grese,) weare by me iudged to dye, and haue died: to the greate meruail of their frendes, at the Prognostication.

And thus muche haue I sayde to thee of Triacle: that thou mayste perchance throughe these woordes, deliuer some man from deathe. And I beseche the omnipotente God, whose name be prayed for euer, to graunte me synfulle man throughe his mercy, that this my litle boke may be to his honour, and the profite of his creatures. But now to oure purpose.

After the comfortinge of the harte, and euacuation of the matter: the Carbuncle, and Anthrax, shall be cured, wyth their proper maturatiues, whereof I wyl make mention in the ende of thys worke. By the whyche remedyes, all other furiouse apostemes maye be cured: namelye, by comfortinge the harte and the member. And after vlceration, procede wyth the curations that shalle be geuen thee in the Chapiter of vlcers.

Of colde Apostemes. Chapi. xv.

COlde apostemes are healed wyth the purging of the bodye: to the whych, *Trociscus de Turbith* is a specialle medicyne. Whiche was of oure maister, as we wyll shewe in the antidotarye. And after the body is purged, make resolution, or maturation, (if resolution can not be made.) And in the antidotary thou shalte reade resolutiues, and maturatiues for these apostemes, Scrophules, Glandules, and Nodes. And also mundificatiues for the apostemes, called *Botia.* *Botium.*

¶ The thirde parte of thys woorke, conteineth three Chapiters, namelye of Vlcers, the Cancer, and the Fistula.

Of Vlcers in generalle. Chapi. i.

Arte of medicyne.

Vulnus.

plaga.

✝ That is ỹ generall from the spectall, or the kinde frō th: forme.

Rogerius & Rolandus their errores

VLcus, and *Vulnus*, doe manifestly differ. for *Vulnus* is a wounde or a cutte newly made: and an vlcer is a sore, corrupte, or oulde. Although in Phisicke it bee sometimes founde, that an olde sore is of some named *Vulnus*: but there *Vulnus* is taken for *Plaga*, and not properly. An Vlcer also differeth from the Cancer, and Fistula, euē as ✝ *Genus a specie*. For euery Fistula is an Vlcer, and so is euerye vlcered Cancer: but not contrariwise. and hereby shall the error of *Rogerius*, & *Rolandus*, be manifested: (who saye, that euerye wounde remaining uncured, ii. or. iii. monethes, is not then *Vulnus*: but is called Cancer, or Fistula.) For all sores, commyng of vlceratyng Puskules, or of the coldnesse of the aer, or of anye corruption, or (properlye speakinge) by the incision of an apostemne: and also all filthye, and putrefied sores, are vlcers: And yet are they properlye neither Fistules, nor Cancers. For the Cancer, and Fistula, haue theyr proper differences: wherein they varye from vlcers, as it shall appeare. In Vlcers therfore, there is some virulencye, with muche liquide corruption: and that corruption, if it haue a coloure tendinge to citrine, or redde: lette it be washed wyth coulde, and stipticke lotions: as the water wherein *Alumen* hathe beene resolued, and wyth *aqua Hordei & Lentieularum & Balaustiorum*, bothe

bothe composed & simple. But if it be not coloured, lette it be washed with *Aqua Mellis*: and if the member be coulde inoughe, *cum Melle & Vino*, whiche lotions thou shalte putte into the vlcer. Or if it be holow, cast them in with a siring: continuinge the same, vntill they come foorthe agayne, as faire as they were putte in. But nowe if the vlcer shoulde be crustye, or shoulde haue corrupte fleshe, or fleshe myred *cum Sanie*: Then ought it to be mundified, *cum puluere asphodeli, & Vnguento apostolorum, & Vnguento Viridi*, which all shal be prescribed to thee in the ende. But if the vlcer be fraudulent: or corrosiue: let the contagion be repressed, by layinge aboute it, the medicyne of Bole, often before shewed. And vppon it some stiptike corrosiue, suche as shall hereafter be geuen thee. After a perfecte mundification, made wyth the emplasters mundificatiues that are shewed and to bee shewed: regenerate the fleshe, and cicatrize the vlcer, wyth medicynes for the same: whereof thou shalte haue plentye, But marke thys well, that the purginge of the body by vomyte, healpeth muche, if the euell vlcers be in the nether partes: and by a laxatyue medicine, if they be in the vpper partes. For thys is a waye moste sure, because the matter that ranne to the vlcers, is tourned from the vlcered place, and goeth away: wherby the vlcer is the better mundifyed.

Of the Cancer. Chapi. ii.

VNderstande that a Cancer is eyther vlcerate or not. A Cancer not vlcerate, either is made by growinge euen from the beginnynge of putrefied melancholye, as we haue sayde in the Chapiter of melancholike Apostemes: At whych time it beginneth to shewe lyke a Lupyne, and sometyme it groweth lyke a greate Melon: or else it is made by conuertion of a harde aposteme, comminge of naturalle melancholye not corrupted, by layinge to it emplasters that are made of hotte inflāmynge thynges: or by thinges to muche atractiue, inducinge humores to ẏ place. Cancer.

And thys being Ulcered, is then called a Cancer vlcerate: Whiche also maye come of woundes vndiscretlye healed. A Cancer not vlcerate, in the beginnyng therof, is not easye to be knowne: Notwythstandinge the perfecte sygnes thereof are all readye declared. But the signes of a Cancer beinge vlcerate be these. Firste the brimmes thereof be grosse, harde, reuersed, and curnelly wythin: and it stinketh muche. And also this is thereof an infallible signe: If thou washe it wyth lye, there will come oute superfluityes lyke slimye spittle. The fyrste generall rule in the cure of a Cancer, is, that it is neuer perfectlye healed, vnlesse it be vtterlye extirped, wyth all his rootes. And therfore of this rule springeth a seconde necessarye rule, that it oughte not to be cured by cauteryes, eyther actualle or potentialle: except it be in suche a place where it maye vtterlye be hadde awaye. If therfore the Cancer not vlcerate, be in a place replete with veines, sinewes, muscles and arteries, as in ỹ necke, or in the mammilles, or such like: see then that thou enterprise not to cure it, nor breake it, nor cutte it, nor cauterize it: but purge the bodye wyth some medicyne, that purgeth choler aduste. And geue hym a temperate gouernance of life, forbiddinge all meates, ingrossinge and burnynge the bloude: as Lentiles, Cole wortes, Chese, Beefe, Hares flesshe, Goose flesshe, Duckes flesshe, and Peper: and al other sharp thinges. And anoynte the place, and about the same, wyth this Unguente folowinge: whyche wyll alaye and aswage the malice, and defende it from vlceration. *Rec. Tutiæ lauatæ, Ceruſſæ: Ana, partes equales.* Incorporate these, *cum Oleo Roſato, & ſucco portulacæ*, or of some other colde herbe. Incorporate this medicyne in a morter of leade, puttynge in nowe of the Oyle of Roses, and nowe of the Juice, tyl the oyntmente be perfectlye made: And anoynte therwyth the place. But if it be in suche a place that it may be taken vtterlye away: Then cutte it awaye rootes and all: lettyng it blede largelye, and thrustynge the bloude oute of the corrupted veines, that therby the melancholy bloude maye be cleane wasted. And then canterize it with a whotte Iron, or

† For the whyche loke more in an annotation, set at the end of the. 4. part

a

a burninge medicine. Laying to it after that, a Cataplasma *de Succo Apii, Melle, & Farina Tritice*, tyl it be mundified. After the whyche, regenerate the flesshe, and consounde it. But if the Ulcerate Cancer be in anye place nourysshed, so that it maye not vtterly be taken away: Then is it not best to cure it wyth a whotte iron, or a caustike medicine. But it may be palliated by annoynting it with the vnguente of *Nicæ* and the diete aforesayde: and so maye the patyentes life be prolonged.

Of a Fistula. Chapi. iii.

Fistula.

A Fistula is a depe vlcer, whose orifice is streight and the bothome large: haynge a callous hardnesse in the circuite inwardlye, like the quill of a birde: And in this thynge it differeth from an holowe vlcer. For a holowe vlcer that *Rogerus, & Rolandus*, and a great many moe, doe nowe a dayes calle a Fistula: hathe no inward callous, hardnes, as a fistula hath. And because of that hardnesse, a Fistule is not perfectly mundified by Lotions and Iniections, as is a holowe vlcer: but requireth (after the Lotions wrytten in the cure of Ulcers:) that the callous hardnesse wythin be remoued and mundified by cauteries, either actualle or potentialle. After the whyche thou shalte administer vnctuous thynges: as Butter, and other suche lyke as wil supple and lose, the hard eschare or coze, that was made by the Iron, or caustike medicine. And after that, mundify it wyth iniections, and Emplasters mundificatiues. And then lette it be incarned, wyth incarnatiues: and at the last consounde it wyth consolidatiues, and Cicatrizatiues. Neuertheless note thys for a common remedye, as well in Fistules, as in holowe Ulcers, whyche is also good in a newe wounde: namelye, that thou induce the matter to the place moste dependente, if it maye be possyble, that the venemous superfluitye of the sayde Wounde, Fistule, or

or holowe vlcer, maye the more competentlye be dryed vp. or else prepare the member so, that the Orifice maye be alwaye dependente. Of cauteryes or corrosiue medicynes, to corrode and cauterize the Fistule, and Cancer: And also the vnctuous medicins to make the eschare fall (made by thē,) thou shalte reade in the antidotarye. And note that the sayd eschare, made by the cauterie or sharpe medicine, ought not to be hadde awaye by vyolence, but muste be suffered: Layinge to the sore, the foresayd medicynes: till it falle away gently, wythout compulsyon.

The fourthe parte of this worke, treateth of *Algebra*, or Restoration. And conteineth ii. *Chapiters, the firste of Dislocation, the other* of a Fracture.

Of Dyslocation. *Chapi.i.*

Algebra. *Dislocation.* Restoration

Cōnexion of bones.

The Intention of *Algebra*, is the restorynge of Dislocation, or breakynge of bones. Dislocatiō called *Luxatio*, is the remouynge of the bone out of hys naturall place. Knowe therefore that almighty God, (whose name be euerlastinglye glorified, and praised,) hath made manye bones in the bodye of manne, for diuers necessarye worckes, and operatyons. Wherby necessarilye one member in the body of manne, moueth wythoute another. Knowe therefore that the coniunction of one bone with another, is in.a.x. maners. One maner

maner is by way of insertion of one wyth another, like as two sawes were ioyned together, the tethe of the one saw, fillinge the voidnesse of the other, as doe sometymes carpenters of tables, and as the bones of the head do ioyn, which are. vi.b. An other maner, is the appodiation, or congregation (that is to say the gatheryng together) of one bone to another, as doe the. vii. bones of the breste. The thirde manner is, the fixion of one bone into another, as are the tethe into the Jawe bones. The fourthe maner is the coniunction of one bone wyth another, by ligamentes goynge betwene: As in the ioynte of the shoulder bone, with the *adiutorio*: and so in all other ioyntes. For in ỹ ioyntes is made a coniunction of one bone wyth another, by the mediation of a harde bodye, insensible, and flexible: whiche passynge oute of the extremitye of the one bone, entereth into the other: bindinge the bones together. But yet the flexibilitye thereof, obeyeth to the lacertes that moue the member: so that the member maye be bowed, as it is accordante to the same, to doe hys conueniente, and proper office. And as for all other maners of coniunctions of bones, there is in them no naturall, nor voluntarye mouinges: Therfore Dislocations be onlye made in ioyntes. Notwithstandynge certaine openinges, remouinges, disseuerings, or departings, maye other while be made in the coniunctions of other bones. Seinge then that dislocatiõ is made only in ioyntes: Firste ioyne thou bone wyth bone, as they were at theyr naturalle beginnyng. And when thou haste so done, take a greate linen cloth, and wete it in a medicine made *de Farina Cicerum, Vel Volatica Farina Tritici, distẽperata cum Albumine oui*, and binde it wyth gentle bondes, holdinge the place stedfaste in hys ioynte. And doe not as manye doe now a daies in the time of reduction: for they foment the member with warme water, whych is moste hurtfulle. For thereby the mẽber is effeblished, rarified, & prepared to receyue superfluityes, namely apostemation. But if thou feare peynes: anoynte the place, *cum Oleo Rosato calido*. But if thou weare

Sternon.

not wyth him at the begynnynge, and that it hathe nowe remayned certain dayes displaced, and that so, the place be growne to hardnesse, the humores also ceasynge their naturalle course: Then that the member maye be the better restored, it is good that thou fomente the place, not wyth whotte water onlye: but *cum Aqua Calida decoctionis Chamæmeli, Fenugræci, Seminis Lini, Maluæ & Bismaluæ*: that by these thinges the place maye be the better restored.

Annotations Vppon thys Chapiter.

a. Wheras Lanfrancus heare speaketh of.x. maners of iopninges, & describeth but.iiii. reade for thy larger contẽtation: the first chappter of my firste treatise of Anatompe: where thou shalt learne, as wel the names, as the formes, of all manner of iopninges of bones.

b. Because here also, he nameth the.vi. bones of the heade, to proue thys maner of cõnexion of bones: thou mayste not gather therof, that all those.vi. bones are so iopned together, for that weare false. As by readynge the thirde chapiter, in the firste parte, of the thirde treatice, of my Anotampe, thou mayste perceaue.

Of a Fracture. Capi. ii.

Fractura.

Broke bones

IF anye bone be broken, fyrst reduce hym into his place: and then wete a lynnen clothe in *Oleo Rosato*, and laye it aboute the member. And then lay ouer and about that, an other clothe, wete in the forsaide medicyne, wrytten in the Chapiter of Dislocation. And vppon that clothe, laye smalle boulsters of towe, wete in *Albumine oui*, and ouer that towe, binde splintes wyth cordes. And see that the splintes be made accordinge to the figure and quantitye of the member: bindinge it so that it remoue not, least the remouynge of the member hinder the restoration. lettinge it not to be opened vntill the.x. daye: excepte one of these.iii. thynges folowing, constreigne thee to open it. That is to wete,

wete, muche payne, caused throughe harde bindynge: or by the course of humores, gatheryng to an aposteme: or great Itch. If paine and ache, or the fluxe of humores be ẏ cause: vnbinde it and anoynte the place *cum Oleo Rosato*, and lette hym bloude on the contrary syde. And restreigne the patientes diete: taryinge so till the fluxe of humores be ceased, and then binde it vp agayn. But if Itche be the cause: then vnbinde it, and washe it wyth warme water, & then binde it vp agayne: Lettyng it so continue till it be consounded. I wyll also wryte amonge other consolidatiue medicynes, in the antidotarye: a medicine that is beste in Fractures, and in Dislocations. But note thys, that in euerye worcke of Chirurgerye, it is nedefulle and necessarie, that thou indeuoure thy selfe to worke, aboue and beyond that whiche thou findest wrytten in bokes, and especiallye in *Algebra*. For euerye science that dependeth vpon workyng by the hand, is muche fortified by experiment and practise.

Thre causes which cōstreigne the Chirurgien to open a broken bone before the ordinarye tyme.

An Annotation vpon the .ii. Chapiter of the thirde parte.

✠ *Baue Viscose* are the woordes of Lanfranke, aboute the whiche I was somewhat troubled: for *Baue* is a worde out of vse amonge the learned, and therfore not to a fewe of them vnknowne. Howe be it I thinkinge (because *Lanfranceus* was of Milayne,) that it myghte perhappes be some Italian worde: thoughte good to conferre the same wyth some learned Italians, of whome I receiued thys interpretacion. *Baue* say they is the dreuling spittle of suckynge children. And therefore haue I englyshed *Baue Viscose* slimy spittle, whyche thoughe I thoughte I myghte safely so doe, yet doe I willinglye abide the censures of the learned.

¶ The fifthe parte

of thys woorke enlueth, conteining. viii. Chapiters, and treateth of the diseases of the eyes.

Of the Composition of the eyes, and the diseases of the same.

The fyrste Chapiter.

HERE is no disease, in anye officialle member of the body, so hardly knowne of the Chirurgien: as are the diseases of the eyes. And that for the subtiltye of artes composition in them. For the eye is meruailouslye composed, of. iii. humores, and. vii. coates. Whiche all doe serue to the composition therof, and are bodies moste subtille, and to syghte as it weare incomprehensible: but by vnderstandinge, they are verye well comprehended, wyth also their composition and vtilities.

Unto the eies (thus noblye composed,) doe come certeine veynes, bringinge to them theyr nurishment: and also arteries bringinge life vnto them, bothe so smalle, and fyne: that they are to the sight almoste insensible. And from the firste coniugation, of the. vii. paier of sinewes of ỹ brayne, in the fore parte of the heade, commeth. ii. sinewes, passing oute of the brayne, by the fore parte of the sculle: whyche payer doe make one holow coniunction, before they passe the sculle, after this maner. X. and as they passe the sculle, are againe deuided in. ii. which doe beare the visible spirite

to

to the Cryſtalline humoze, whiche is the Inſtrumente of ſight. And yet is holpen in the viſible action, of ỹ humozes *Albugineus*, and *Vitreus*, and alſo of the. vii. coates‡. One of whiche coates called *Vuea*, is throughe perſed, whych perſinge is called *Pupilla*: wherby the proper coloures, fozmes, and figures, are ſent to the viſible ſpirite, throughe a cleare aer. Ther are alſo made outwardlye eye lidꝭ, haupnge lacertes to moue them, whiche by their cloſinge, defende the eyes from outwarde hurtes, and alſo reſte them from labourꝭ: and by a ſmalle paſſage doe wozke theyr actions, whiche are to ſe thinges viſible. It were verye profytable in thys place, to multiplye wozdes vpon the declaratyon of the Anatomye of the eyes, and exactlye to notifye all diſeaſes, that myghte happen vnto them, the whyche are very manye. But if I ſhoulde doe ſo, I ſhoulde paſſe ỹ boũdes of thys lyttle booke. But I wyll geue thee here the cures of infirmities, whiche come to the handes of Chirurgiens, although not all, but ſome that are cõmon & beſt knowen, as *Obtalmia*, *Pruritus*, *Lachrima*, *Scabies*, *Vlcera*, *Maculæ*, *Cataracta*. &c. whych all do oftẽ come to ỹ hands of ỹ Chirurgien.

‡ Other Anatomiſtes iudge the tunicles, to be but guardones, or as it weare ſeueral iunites to ỹ humozes and no wozkers in the viſible action.

Of a diſeaſe in the eye, called Obtalmia. Cha. ii.

OBtalmia is an apoſteme or inflation, or a courſe of humozes to the eyes, whiche ſomtime is litell, & ſomtime greate, ſomtime very greate & cuel, that whiche is litell, is made of ſmale humozes, and ſõtime only of an euel whote cõplexion, or of the heate of the ſunne, of duſte, of ſmoke, or of muche watchinge, whiche wil ſone be diſſolued, & made whole, with temperaũce of diete, and the white of an egge beaten & ſkummed, and ſo laied to the eyes. This medicine is good for burninge heat, and redneſſe of the eyes, whẽ it is but lytell: & vnto many other infirmities, whiche comme of heat, becauſe ỹ white of an egge is colde, waſhing, & apt for Collyries, hauing a certeine glutines being applyed to ỹ eies, whiche is not founde in other ſymple medicines. The *Ophthalmia*.

greate *Obtalmia*, is when the eye aketh. The *Coniunctiua* being red, and the eye vexed with heat, sharpnes, & teares.

The greatest and worste *Obtalmia*, is that wherin there appeareth no parte of the *Coniunctiua*, but is couered ouer wyth a greate redde fleshinesse: the whole eye beinge inflated, and also the eie liddes, whiche are as it weare reuersed: & thys doth sone vlcerate ỹ eye. In the greater, & greatest kindes, it is necessarye (accordinge to their quantities) to drawe bloude from the *Cephalica* veyne, and also to purge whotte humores: geuinge him lastly a diete so sclender, as the patiente maye continewe wyth: geuinge him also all hys meates actuallye colde, and in like manner what so euer is putte into the eye: whiche when it wareth whotte, muste be remoued. You maye also for thys purpose, laye to the eye *Collyrium Album, distemperatum cum lacte mulieris puellã nutrientis*. And emplaster the eye (vntill the inflãmation be remoued,) wyth an emplaster made, *ex Rosarum Albarum & Santali Rubri ana Vncia Vna, Farinæ Hordeaceæ Vnciis duabus, Camphuræ, drachma Vna, distemperatis cum Aqua Rosacea*. And when the course of humores, and the payne is ceased: make fomẽtation *cum aqua decoctionis Rosarum, & pauco Sale*. But if thys helpe not, it is nedefulle to aplye therto *Collyrium de Thure*, to maturate it, & after that *Puluerem Citrinum*, to mũdify it.

If after the *Obtalmia*, or by the same, there be made an vlcer in the eye: (wherof these are the signes, that in Coniunctiua there is a redde poynte, and in the *cornea* is a white poynte. (Then vse agayne *collyrio Albo*, to aswage the peine, or if the Vlcer be so greate, that thou feareste the goynge oute of *Vuea*, or that the disease called *Bothor* shoulde ensue, (whiche is a certayne eminence, appearinge in the eye, resemblynge the graine of a grape:) then shalle *Heleſir* be necessarye, whiche is to saye *Penetratiuum*. But if thou feare not thys, and wouldeste heale the vlcer, vse *collyrio de plumbo*. If farthermore after consolidation of the vlcer, there do remaine *Albula id est Cicatrix*, you maye cure the same, *cum collyrio de Stercore Lacerti*.

Cole

Collyrium Album.

Rec. Cerussæ Ablutæ, drachmas decem.
Sarcocollæ grossæ, drach. tres.
Amyli. drach duas.
Tragacanthæ. drach vnam.
Opii, drachmæ, semissem.

Beate all these well, and incorporate them with cleane rayne water. Then let it be very well wrought on a marble stone, and after make it vp in smalle pelletes, lyke lentilles, whiche at your times of nede, you may temper with the milke of a woman that nourisheth a maidē childe, and administer it wyth a fether.

Collyrium de Thure,

Whiche maturateth apostemes of the eyes.

Rec. Thuris. drach. x.
Antimonii. } Singulorum drach. v.
Sarcocollæ }
Croci. drach. ii.
Conficiantur cum aqua Fœnugræci, ac fiat Collyrium.

Pulvis Citrinus.

Rec, Sarcocollæ. drach. x.
Aloes. }
Croci. } ana drachmas. ii.
Lycii. }

Mirrhæ drachmam.i.

Bruse all these together, and vse them.

Confectio Collyrii de Plumbo.

Whiche mundifieth and healeth the Ulcers of the eies

Recipe. Plumbi vsti.
Antimonii.
Tutiæ ablutæ.
æris vsti
Gũmi arabici
Tragacanthæ
} *Singulorũ drach.vii.*

Opii drachmam dimidiam.

Confectio Helesir.

Whiche is to be vsed when thou fearest the eminence of *Vuea* to passe out, or the disease of the eye called *Bothor.*

Rec. Antimonii
Hematitæ } *ana drach.x.*

Acaciæ drach.iiii.

Aloes drach.i.

Bruse them, and forme them, after the maner and bignesse of Peper, *cum succo Verbenæ, Vel corrigiolæ*, and when nede shalbe, temper one of thẽ wyth the whyte of an egge, and applye it.

Of Itche in the eyes.

Pruritus, called in Englishe Itche, beinge in the eie: is cured by washinge the eye, eueninge and mornynge wyth white wine, wherin hathe lyne *Aloe Succotrina*, poudered, inclosed in a piece of linen clothe.

Of Scabbes in the eye.

Scabies, englished scabes, if they be lighte and newe, are cured by washinge the eie with white wine, wherin hathe bene disolued *Coperosa, siue Vitriolum Romanum.*

Of Teares.

Lacrymæ, or teares, are cured *cũ collyrio de Mirobalanis*, whose

compoſition foloweth.

Rec. *Tutiæ drach.x.*

Coralli
Oſſium
Mirobalanorum } *Sing.drach.ii.*
Aloes Succotrinæ.

Piperis drach. dimidium.

Make theſe in powder moſte ſubtillye, and put therof a litle in the angle of the eye, with a fether.

Of ſpottes in the eyes.

Macule, or ſpottes, are remoued *cum collyrio de Stercore lacerti* made on this wiſe.

Rec. *de Raſpatura Vaſorum terraceorū Vitreatorū, id eſt Maſſacuma,* (Which commeth from beyond the ſeas.) *Spumæ maris,* (Whiche is a kinde of *Spongia Marina*, and is harde.)

Stercoris lacerti.
Viridis Baurach.i. Salis Gemmæ
Sacchari Rubei ana.

Make of theſe a moſte ſubtill pouder vpon a marble ſtone, and after boyle it in *libra Vna decoctionis Acori, & Cheludonii, ana drach.x.* tille halfe by ſethinge be conſumed. Wherwith beinge ſtrained, mixe the former pouder, and therof make Collyries. Vſe one of theſe, diſolued in *Aqua Rutæ, Vel Fœniculi*, or elſe ye maye put in the powder dyre.

Of the webbe in the eye.

Vngula, maye in the beginninge, be cured wyth a Collyrie, whiche is alſo common to the oulde ſcabbe of the eye, & the inuerſion of the eye lidder, thus made.

Rec. *Floris æris drach.iii.*
Vitrioli Romani Vſti, drach.vi.
Auripigmenti rubri } *ana dra.i.*
Baurach.
Spumæ Maris.
Salis Ammoniaci. drach.ii.

Dissolue the Sal Ammoniake *in Succo Rutæ*, & therwith corporate the rest beinge pouderred, and make Collyries, wherof dissolue one with whyte wine, and administer it to the eye.

But if it be greate and confirmed, take awaye then, what so euer may with Instrumentes be taken away, and after cure it wyth a Collyrie.

Of the disease of the eye, called Cataracta.
Chapi. viii.

Cataracta

A Cataracte confirmed, is not holpen, but only by hãdy worke, and to doe that, it is nedeful a Chirurgien doe firste learne, and se it done, of a cunnynge man, that can well remoue, and put it away, wyth an instrumẽt made lyke a nedle, whiche muste be prested into *Coniunctiua*, firing it inward Transueraslie, tyll the nedle (whych the workeman shalle still beholde, as it passeth vnder *Corneã*,) shall come to the water, whyche is placed before the hole of *Pupilla*, whiche dothe prohibite the sight. And then thou maiste put it dowen til the patient may see: and after that put hym .x. dayes in a darke house, in sylence, without noise and binde vpon the eye an Emplaster, *de Bolo armeno, distemperato, cum albumine oui*, put betwene .ii. peces of linen cloth. But note wel, that this cure is deceiuable: for it is seldome sene, that it turneth not againe. But yet I haue sene some not turne againe. But if the Cataracte be not confirmed, it is healed wyth often purginge of the head, *cum pilulis chochiis, & Picra*: and wyth abstinence from stronge wyne, and suche thinges as cause fumes in the heade, prouocations to vomite, and indigestion, and wyth a Collyrie of Galles, whyche is made as followeth. *Rec. Fellis aquilæ, Vel alterius Cuiuslibet auis seu aulium, ex rapina Viuentium, drachmas decem*, & let them be dried. *Euforbii, Colocynthidis, Serapini, ana drachmam Vnam*. Of these make Collyries with the iuyce of Fenell croppes.

Pichra.

Collyriũ de Fellibus.

But

But see that thou loke not, for a fulle doctrine of all diseases chauncynge to the eyes, in this litle booke, whyche it conteyneth not: yet haste thou therin certeine good documentes, whiche shall in theyr cases be proffitable. But if thou desire a fulle and perfecte doctrine: tarye thou for the ende of the treatice, whyche I purpose by Goddes grace to perfourme. In the meane tyme, (besechinge God to graunte me tyme, & place, to fulfill my purpose,) feare not to worke after these presente doctrines.

And nowe take in good parte, this proffitable Antidorye, promised in manye places of this booke, conteinynge not onlye suche medicynes, as are by any thinge treated of therin necessarily required: But also their commodious vses. Whiche thoughe they be fewe, yet are they suche, as I haue often proued.

As Repercussyues, Resolutyues, Maturatyues, Mollificatyues, Mundificatyues, Conglutinatyues, Consolidatyues, Regeneratyues, Mollificatyues of stiffe or hardened ioyntes. Ruptures, Corosyues, and Caustike medicines, with the makynge of Wyles.

The Antidotarie

conteinynge .xi. Chapters.

Of Repercussiues. Cap. i.

AS often as thou wouldest Repercusse, it shall be good to purge the bodye: as to euacuate whotte mater, by phlebotompe if thy patiēt be stronge: or with scarification if he be weake, and to pourge the wombe by thys sure medicyne.

Recipe. Prunorum numero decem.

Violarum siccarum drachmam vnam.

Whiche muste be added in the ende of the Decoctyon, whyche muste be done, by boylinge these in one pounde of water, till halfe be wasted. Then adde therunto.

Thamarindorum

Mannæ.

Medullæ Cassiæ Sing. vnciæ dimidium.

And so let it boyle .ii. walmes. Then straine them oute, pressynge them strongly wyth thy handes. To the whych straininge, adde in the euenynge.

Corticum Mirobalanorum Citrearum.

Pistaciarum in puluere ana drach dimi.

Lettinge it stande so all nyghte, and in the morynge rathe, strayne it againe, and so administer it warme, or else with pilles, whiche are made as foloweth.

Recipe Mirobalanorum Citrearum.

Rosarum rubearum ana drach vnam.

Aloes

Aloes succotrinæ, drachmas duas.

Scammonii, drachmam semissem.

Fiant pillulæ, whose dose is. iii. at one time.

The mater thus beinge euacuated, or at the least diminished, vse thy medicines Repercussiues, either symples or compoundes, as cause requireth.

Symple Repercussiues, wythoute stoppinge the pores, are these, *Oleum Rosarum, & Solatrum.*

Repercussiues that stoppe the pores, are suche.

Portulaca domestica.

Cucurbita .s. caro eius.

Sempervivum.

Crassula maior.

Fabaria.

Symple Repercussiues, with litle stoppyng of ỹ pores.

Cotyledon.

Crassula minor.

Intubum.

Cichorium.

Dipsacum.

Repercussiues, whiche are also Stupefactiues, are suche as folowe, but they are not to be vsed, but in greate necessitye of intollerable payne.

Succus. { *Lactucæ hortensis.* / *Mandragoræ.* / *Papaueris.* / *Hyosciami.* }

Opium.

Of thinges that are to be powdered, these folowynge are good repercussiues.

Rosa.
Santali omnes.
Spodium.
Gleba armeniæ.
Terra sigillata.

Of these simples, thou mayste make and vse cõpounds, but if thou vse iuises of herbes, and wouldest make them more penetratiue: adde vnto them a litle vineger.

Thus also mayste thou make a good compounde repercussiue.

Rec. *De succo alicuius Herbæ de prædictis, drachmas duas.*
Olei Rosati, vnciam vnam.
Aceti, drachmas quatuor.

Or thus:

Rec. *Olei Rosacei, vncias duas.*
Boli Armeni, drach semissem
Aceti, vnciæ dimidium.

But if thou shalte feare the corruption of the member, adde thervnto.

Terræ sigillatæ, drach duas.

And this mayste thou applye (as a good Repercussyue, and profitable defensiue) to any member: whervnto thou feareste anye course of the mater to resorte.

But if it be nowe come to the place, and so growne an Apostume confirmed, or the place be vlcerate, thou shalte then laye no Repercussyue theron. But aboute it, nyghe to the beginnynge of the payne, or place therof. As for example: if the payne be aboute the ioynt of the foote, lay thy medicyne vpon the same ioynte, extendynge it somewhat vpwardes on the legge.

Of Repercussiues, and Defensiues, if thou desyre a fuller

ler doctrine: reade the sacrade booke of *Rasis, de Iuncturis*, or else tarye for the finishinge of our boke that is to come.

Coulde mater properlye is neuer repercussed, but sometimes the collection of suche humores, maye be prohibited in the beginninge, by euacuation of the mater, and comfortinge the member. Wherunto dothe muche auayle the exhibition of *Trochisces*, of oure maister of famous memory, *Guilhelmus de Saliceto*, whose compolition is thus.

Rec. *Turbith albi carnosi & Gummosi.*
Diazingiberis, ana drachmam vnam.
Hermodactilorum alborum, drach semis.

Of these make one *Trochisce cum parco Sirupo Violarum.*

This *Diazingiber*, wherwith this preset *Trochisce* is made is good to be taken symplye euery morninge.

For a preparatiue to consume the residue of the mater, to whose composition is required this order.

Rec. *Zingiberis Albi mundati, vnciam vnam.*
Glycirhizæ Rasæ, drachmas tres.
Granorum Paradisi.
Cardamomi.
Cubebes
Caryophilorum, ana Scriptulos duos.
Sacchari albi panis, libras duas.

Comfortatyues, comfortynge and deffendynge the member, that it receiue not coulde mater are these.

Abssynthium.
Schoenanthum.
Abrotonum
Spica
Mastiche.

Rosa & Oleum eiusdem, because it calefyeth coulde members, (vnlesse they be vnmesurablye coulde,) and coleth whotte mẽbers. Boyle these thinges, *cum Oleo in diploma*. And with the oyle anoynte the member, or else thou maist boyle them in wyne, and make an Emplaster, otherwyse they maye be made in powder, and tempered with Oyle, to make *Epithema*, and let this suffice for repercussiues.

Of Resolutiues, and Mollificatiues.
Capi. ii.

ALthoughe it be euidente, that Resolutyues wyth Maturatyues, haue greate affinitye in their qualityes, (for they are temperatlye whotte:) yet herein they differ, that Resolutyues haue their substance & heate temperate, with subtilitie. And therfore they open ỹ pores and drawe the mater moderatlye. They also comforte Radicalle heate, and helpe nature to expelle.

How be it if they fynde muche and grosse mater, so that the pores suffice not, (for their smallnesse,) to the excluding of the same, they doe sometime maturate.

Maturatyues haue (besyde their moderate heate,) a biscouse substance, wherby in stoppinge the pores, they conserue natural heate in the place, and so doe they maturate. But if they finde mater little in quantitye, and subtille of substance, they resolue it. Wherfore it is founde, that one, and the same plaster, dothe somtimes resolue, & somtimes maturate.

Resolutyues symple are these.

Chamæmelum, whiche resoluethe, comfortynge also the member.

Melilotum & flos eius.

Oleum Anethinum & semẽ eius.

Malua siluestris.

Parie-

Parietaria
Sulphur
Pinguedo Anseris, Anatis, & Galinæ,
And all fatnesses more or lesse.
Sambucus
Acanthus
Brassica & semẽ eius
Styrax liquida
Ladanum
Mastiche
Oesypus
Lana succida, and many other.
Oesypus, or *Hysopus Humida*, is thus made.
Rec. *Lanæ ouium, ad Libitum.*
And laye it all nyghte in water, after boyle it well, and presse it oute, from whiche beinge coulde, scomme of the swimminge fatnesse, whiche is a good resolutiue.

A good Resolutyue Emplaster.

Rec. Maluæ siluestris
Foliorum Brassicæ
Florum Chamæmeli, ana manipulum .i.
Boyle these in water and straine them, after this make a poulder, ex *Vna parte*
Seminis Anethi
Seminis brassicæ tantundem
Furfuris, partibus duabus. de
quibus fiat Emplastrum

A Resolutyue Vnguente.

Reci. Olei Chamæmelini vel Anethini drachmas sex.
Ceræ drachmas duas.
Pinguedinis Anatis & Galinæ, ana drachmam vnam.
Seminis Anethi.
Florum Camæmeli pulverizatorum, ana drachmas duas.
Fiat vnguentum.

An excellente Diachilon.

Which resolueth coulde maters, and mollifieth harde maters.

Rec. Lithargirii minutissimè triti, libram vnam.

Olei { Chamæmelini. Anethini. Liliacei. Yrini, ana drachmas. viii.

Mucaginis { Altheæ. Seminis Lini. Fœnogræci.

Ficuum

Ficuum ficcatarum.
Passularum enucleatarum.
Succi yreos.
Succi Scillæ
Oesypi.
Collæ de corio, ana drach duodecem.
Terebinthinæ, vncias tres.
Resinæ Albæ.
Ceræ Citrinæ, ana vncias duas.

Let all these be boyled together, till the substance incorporate, become harder then an Unguente, and softer then an Emplaster.

Yet it is to be noted, that sometimes, although by resoluynge the mater, it be also deminyshed: the residue neuertheless, is ouer muche indurate. And then thou muste mollifye it, whyche thou mayste very well doe, by washinge the member lightlye and softlye, *cum aqua calida*, vntyll it ware redde, and after by anoyntinge it wyth an Unguente made, *ex Olei Veteris, partibus quatuor, & Ceræ parte Vna.*

An other Resolutiue, verye profitable for thys purpose, whyche mollifieth Scrophules and Glandules, and prepareth them to resolution, made thus.

Rec. Olei veteris, libras duas.

And put it in a glasse *cum radicibus Altheæ, & Cucumeris asinini mundatis, ana Vnciam Vnam*, and putte the Glasse, wyth the Dyle and rootes, in an other vessell of Water, suffe-

sufferynge it so to boyle, by the seethynge of the water, vntill the rotes be somwhat fryed. After strayne it, adding to that strayninge, *Ceræ, Vncias tres*, in sommer: but in Wynter *duas*. and so shalte thou haue a verye good Mollificatyue, wherwyth thou shalte mollifye, one, or. ii. or. iii. dayes, and an other daye thou shalte resolue, or as to thee it shall seme necessary. And if thou put therto, one tenthe parte of *Euforbium*: it shallbe verye good for the Spasme.

Of Maturatyues. Capi. iii.

MAturatyues are these.
Malua Hortensis,
Pinguis radix Altheæ
Radix rumecis acuti.
Radix Lilii albi.
Alium.
Cepa.
Rapa.
Baucia
With also many other rootes and herbes, and also
Fœnumgræcum.
Semen Lini.
Medulla Tritici.
Fermentum.
Axungia porci.

And all compoundes hauinge temperate heate, wyth sympnes.

A verye good Maturatyue.

Whyche

Whiche maturateth Sanguine Apostemes, and all Apostemes mixed wyth heat, and also suche as are prepared to quitture.

Rec. *Foliorum maluæ Hortensis.*
Violariæ ana, M. vnum.
Altheæ Radices duas.

After thou haste boyled these perfectly in water, straine them, and stampe them finelye, and of the decoction strained, reserue one pounde. Then take.

Olei veteris, vel axungiæ veteris porcinæ, non salitæ, vncias tres.
Farinæ seminis Lini.
Farinæ seminis Fœnugræci, ana vnciam vnam.
Farinæ Tritici subtilissimæ, vncias duas.

Incorporate all these, wyth the herbes and rotes, in the reserued decoction, & therof make vp an emplaster, meanly thicke and liquide.

But note this, that it behoueth thee not, to putt *Foenum-græcum* therin, if thou feare the inflammatyon of the mater.

Colde maters, thou shalte maturate wyth thys Emplaster.

Rec. *Cepam vnam.*
Alii, restam vnam,
Oua duo.

All rosted vnder whotte ashes, and stampe them finely, wherunto adde *Fermenti Acerimi, pondus omnium Ceterorum*, and so temperinge all together *cum Oleo Veteri*, make an Emplaster.

For as muche as *Anthrax*, and *Carbunculus*, are made of grosse mater, (as is aforesayde,) and are bothe, harde to touche, and ready to receiue inflammation of the matter: They will, not other wyse be maturate, but wyth a medicyne of incisyue nature, wyth maturation. Which is found in no one symple medicyne, but in *Fermento*, whiche (for as muche as it is swete, sharpe, and viscous,) maturateth, by vertue of hys swetnesse, and slimynesse, and also cutteth and sondereth the mater, by his sharpnesse: so that it equallye maturateth. Wherfore in euerye harde matter, it is the fundamente and substance of Emplasters.

Take also thys profitable compounde plaster, whiche aggregateth these intentions, (namelye maturation, and incision, to *Carbunculum* and *Anthracem*.

Reci. *Ficuum siccarum pinguium numero duodecem.*
Passularum, vnciam vnam
Piperis.
Salis Nitri, ana vnciæ semissem
Fermenti acri pondus omnium.
Olei veteris.
Aceti fortiss mi, ana quantum sufficit.
To the confection of your Emplaster.

Scabiosa pilosa, also (whych hath leaues somwhat broade nighe the grounde, and a stalke of a Cubite lengthe, wyth a Flower of a blewe coloure, whose leaues are, the nigher the

the toppe, the fyner and smaller.) Beinge brused with *Axungia*, dothe (as I haue a thousande tymes proued) meruailouslye maturate *Anthracem & Carbunculum*.

Of Mundificatyues. Cap. iiii.

OF Mundificatyues, some doe mundifye, with maturation of the remanentes, and they are verye necessarye, when we are coustreyned to open the apostemе, before perfecte maturity. Also when the mater is partly thynne, and soone maturateth, and partlye grosse and disobediente to maturation: as in *Scrophulis, Glandulis, & Bubonibus*. And ther are other simplye mundificatyues.

To Apostemes well maturated, and to newe Vlcers, thou mayste cōmodiously applye this mundificatiue, which dothe mundifye, incarne and aswage peine.

Rec. *Vitellos Ouorum crudos*, and incorporate them, *cū subtili Farina Triticea*, in the maner of a *Cataplasma*, and spreade it on a clothe, layinge therupon an other, *de Melle & farina*, mixed by equalle porcions.

If thou wouldest haue it more desiccatyue, put *Farinam Hordei* in place of *Farina Tritici*.

An other verye good, and general mundificatiue, which mundifieth, wyth maturation and openynge of the pores, specially mete for apostemes opened before due time: And is proper principallye, to the mundification of the *Anthrax*, and *Carbunculus*, and of all vlcers.

Rec. *Mellis Albi boni.*
Farinæ Triticeæ subtilissimæ, ana vncias duas.

Temper them firste together, after adde therto.

Succi Apii Vncias quatuor.

Then boyle them on a softe fire, stirringe it continually till it come to perfection.

And if thou wouldest mundifye fraudulente Ulcers, whose malice thou feareste, and their mutation into a Cancer: Then supply the place of *Succus Apii, cum succo Absinthii.*

But if thou wouldest maturate hardneste, as in *Scrophulis, & Bubonibus*, adde vnto ỹ medicyne *de apio*, halfe so muche as that whole recepte. *de Cepa, & Lilio Albo* boyled in water, and well stamped.

A good mundificatyue, wyth comfortation of the place made, *ex Melli Rosati colati, Vnciis tribus. Farinæ Hordeaceæ subtilissimæ, Vncia Vna.*

And if thou nede this mundificatiue, for woundes in sinewye places, adde therto *Terebinthinæ lotæ, quartam totius partem.*

Againe, if thou wouldest it should mundify more strõgly, adioyne therewyth *Sarcocollæ, & myrhæ sextam totius partem.*

And note, that the medicynes regeneratiues, here to be mentioned, are not wythoute some mundifyinge facultye. But yet are they more desiccatiue.

Vnguentum Apostolorum.

Whiche mundifyeth mortifyed Fistules, and Trustous vlcers, and allmoste all oulde vlcers, whose confection is thys.

Rec. Cerę albæ.

Picis

Picis.
Resinæ.
Hammoniaci, ana drachmas. xiiii.
Mirhæ.
Galbani, ana drachmas quatuor.
Opopanacis, drach duas.
Bdelii.
Aristolochiæ longæ.
Thuris, ana drachmas sex.
Litargirii, drach nouem.
Floris æris, drach tres.
Olei, libras duas.

Let suche gummes as will not be poudered, be infused in vinegre, and after that put them in a Calderon, melting also therwyth youre wexe, and resine in youre oyle, and then streine them all, addynge afterwarde the pouder of youre friable thinges, and stirre it strongly wyth a Spatula.

As medicines aggregatiues, & Conglutinatyues, (which are al one:) do differ from regeneratiues, and incarnatiues (whych are bothe one:) So also, bothe the one, & the other, doe differ from Consolidatyues, Citrizatiues, and Sigillatiues, whiche are all one, and the same.

Of Conglutinatiues. Cap v.

FIrste therfore, medicines Conglutinatyues, are suche as gather togethe the lippes of woũdes, wherin ther is no losse of substance: and they are desiccatiues, wyth a maner of Conglutinosity, wythout Abstersion. And ther are certeyne symples, whyche doe thys meruailously, as.

Calx.
Folia Segetis syluestris
Folia Lilii albi.
Folia Plantaginis.
Folia Malorum.
Folia Cypressi.
Wyth manye other.

Of Compounde medicynes, there is one made *de Calce*, before described, in the cure of woundes.

An other common medicyne in Conglutination, and Consolidation, of the brymmes of wounds.

Rec. Rasuræ panni linei veteris albissimi, ad Libitum.

Then take *Oleum Rosatum*, and infuse therin.
Parum Galbani.

And wyth these incorporate thy linte, in forme of an vnguente, and it will worke the stronglier, if thou adde *parum corticum Thuris.*

Of medicynes Regeneratiues. Cap. vi.

MEdicynes Regeneratyues, or incarnatyues, it behoueth to haue Abstersion, wyth Exiccation, namelye to scoure awaye grosse superfluityes, & to exiccate the subtiller: which ii. kindes are the grosse superfluityes of the thirde digestion: whiche are of necessitye ingendered, in euery holowe wounde. But this doe they differentlye. For in woundes of moiste bodies, as of women, childzen, *Eunuchus.* eunuches, or of suche as are naturallye fatte, medicines

dicines of lyttle dryinge, are necessarye as.

Thus.
Vernix.
Fœnumgræcum.
Litargirium.
Mastiche.
Aloe.
Farina Fabarum.

And suche lyke.

But woundes of drye bodies, will of consequence require dryinge medicynes. As are these.

Aristolochia.
Iris.
Farina orobi.
Farina Lupinorum.

And these are muche the dryer, if they be burned.

And farther if the wounde haue muche quittare, it needeth the stronger ericcation, but if it be litle, lesse is required.

Of Compounde regeneralyues, thys pouder is verye good.

Rec. Thuris, vnciam vnam.
Verniicis.
Fœnogræci, ana vncias duas.

Make of these a moste fine pouder, and put therof into the wounde abundantlye.

Litargirium nutritum also, ingendereth excellentlye good flesshe, corrodeth the euel, and remoueth the scabbe of the eye lidde, and is nurished thus.

Recei. *Litargirium, ad libitum*, in very fine pouder, and putte therto firste, *de Oleo Rosato*, and after *de Aceto*, by litle and litle, beatynge it continually in a morter, vntyll it be much augmented, and hathe receiued the force of an Unguente, and thys receiueth, whott veterate Ulcers.

Of the symples aforsayde, thou mayste also make an Unguente, by adioyning, *Vnciam Vnam de pulucre prædictorũ. Olei Vncias quatuor & Ceræ Vnciam Vnam* in Sommer, or *Vnciæ dimidium* in Winter.

Of Consolidatyue medicines. *Cap. vii.*

MEdicynes Consolidatyues, Sigillatiues, and Cicatrizatiues, whiche ingender skyn are these, and suche lyke.

Litargirium.	*Abrotonum assatum.*
Cẽtaurium minus	*Cortices Olibani.*
Ossa Combusta.	*Gallæ.*
Cerussa	*Nuces Cupressi.*
Cortices pini.	*Curcuma.*
Resina sicca.	*Balaustia*

And manye others.

Of compounds, the best in Sommer, is *Vnguentum Rasis de Cerussa*, which is good to ingẽder skin, for burnyng of fyer, whotte water and Dyle. For all erorsiations, & all whotte vlceratynge Pustules. To the alteration of anye parte into heate, wyth many other. And thus mays you make it.

Rec Olei Rosati, vncias quatuor.

Cerussæ.

Ceræ

Ceræ, ana vnciam vnam.

Incorporate all together, addinge in the ende:

Albumina ouorum duo, & Camphuræ drachmam vnam.

Another good Consolidatyue.

Rec. *Resinã Albam*, and boyle it in *Aceto acerimo*, and powre it oute all together, into a bason of coulde water, throughe a strainer. Then malaxe and laboure it, wyth handes fyrst anoynted, *cum Oleo Rosato*: vntill it be whyte, and reserue it to your vse. But in the Sommer adioyne *Ceræ, partis dimidi.*

Of the sayde symple medicines, if one parte be takẽ wel powdered: and *de Cera & resina ana pars media, & de Oleo Rosato, partes quatuor*, a good sigillatyue vnguente may be made.

A verye good Consolidatyue medicyne, whiche consoũdeth broken bones, and confirmeth luxations, being reduced by cunninge hande.

Rec. Farinæ Cicerum, vel volaticæ Molendini, libræ semissem.
Mastiches. Tragacanthæ.
Gummi Arabici, ana vnciam vnam.
Mummiæ.
Armeniæ glebæ, ana vnciæ dimidium.

Make them in fine pouder, and mixe them wyth the fyne meale, incorporatynge them alltogether, *cum albumine Oui*, to the thicknes of honye.

Of medicynes, supplynge stiffe members.
Chapi. viii.

When in anye member beynge healed, (after fracture, luration, or vlceration, there remayne harde, or stiffe mouyng: then shall suche medicynes be profitable, as haue power to mollifye, to comforte the sinewes, and to cõsume the mater, receiued and conteined in and amonge the synewes. Wherof this ensuinge, is a verye good one, whiche I haue often vsed.

Rec. *Bdelii.*

Opopanacis, ana vnciam vnam vel sem.

Mollifye them in *Vino*, and melte it at the fyer.

Pinguedinis. *Porci, vncias tres.*
Anseris.
Anatis.
Galinæ, ana vnciam vnam.

So mixtinge wyth them the Gummes. Or otherwyse this.

Rec. *Terebinthinæ.*
Ceræ, ana vnciam vnam,
addynge therto.
Farinæ fœnogræci.
Farinæ seminis lini, ana vnciam vnam.
Mastiches.
Thuris, sing. drachmas quatuor.

Vnguentũ de adipibus also, is very good to mollify the hardnesse, and helpeth *Phthisin, & Tussim aridam*, if the brest be anoynted therwith, and is thus made.

Rec. Pinguedinis. *Anseris.*
Anatis.
Galinæ.
Porci, omnium recentium & insa-
litæ

litarum.
Ceræ Citrinæ, ana.

Melte them all and ſtrayne them, whiche beinge coled, wyll be a good reſumptyue vnguente, profytable for manye thynges.

Radices Altheæ, & Cucumeris aſinini.

Alſo boyled, *cum partibus tribus* Olei, *& parte* Vna Ceræ, wyll make a good mollificatyue. And if thou adde *Euforbii partē duodecimam*, it wil be a profitable vnguente, for a Spaſmate member, and this of Mollificatiues ſufficeth.

But note this, that as often as thou wilte mollify, with theſe vnguentes: Thou muſte firſte foment the members, *cum aqua Calida, decoctionis.*

Radicum Biſmaluæ.
Foliorum Maluæ.
Florum Chamæmeli.
Fœnogræci, &
Seminis Lini.

And after vſe the vnguentes.

Of medicynes vlceratiues. Cap. ix.

Symple medicines vlceratiues, and Cauteries are theſe.

Cortices viticellæ.
Apiū Hæmorhoydarum
Pes milui.
Thapſia,
Cantarides,
Alliū mundatū,
Cepa,
Scilla,
Mel anacardi,
Alumen fecum,

Realgar, *Viride æs,*
Calx viua, *Flamula,*
Vitriolum, *Apium risus.*

and many other.

Of compound medicines, that open apostemes, wythout instrumentes. Note these insuynge.

Rec. *Mellis anacardi.*
Picis naualis, ana partes æquales.

If thou haue not *Mel anacardi,* thou maiste thus make it. If thou wilte put *Anacardos,* into a whotte payer of smithes tonges, and binde them: Ther will sweate oute of them a honye, which is a Cauterye. Or else.

Rec. *Saponis nigri liquidi,* and corporate it, *cum Calce Viua,* and thou shalte haue a ruptorie vnguente.

Also incorporate *Ventres Cantaridum, cum fermento, & pauco aceto,* so shalte thou haue a good vlceratiue medicyne.

An other medicine, whiche valientlye, (but not violentlye,) corrodeth and wasteth superfluous flesshe.

Rec. *Hermodactilorum.*
Floris æris.
Aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana.

Make them in pouder.

An other stronger Corrosiue medicyne, and is very profitable in veterate crustous Ulcers, and Fistules, and in some Cancers.

Rec. *Succi Asphodeli, vnc sex.*
Calcis viuæ vncias duas.
Auripigmenti, vnciam vnam.

Of these make Trochisces, and dry them in the shadow. The best time of makinge them, is in August to be kepte.

And when nede is, to mundifye putrefied flesshe, or crustous

stous vlcers: breake one of them to poulder, and apply it to the vlcer.

And note, that as often as thou vsest these medicynes, they oughte not to be remoued: but suffered vntill it, wyth also the eschare therby made, doe of it selfe lose, and falle awaye. And farther, if all the corrupted fleshe be taken awaye, or the Orifice sufficientlye inlarged: it is well and maye be mundifyed.

But if thy medicyne, haue not at full wrought thy will, in maner aforsaid: Then Iterate thyne Intention, so that thy later medicyne, be lesse forcible, or of lesse quãtity, then the former.

Althoughe we knowe, manye other medicynes of thys kinde, and also of other sortes aboue sayde: yet sparynge to lengthen tyme, nowe we omitte them: puttinge here but fewe lighte, and onlye proued thinges, accordinge to my promise, in the beginninge of this worke.

Of supplyng or losynge medicynes. *Cap. x.*

MEdicines symples, to be layde on the eschare, made by Cauteries, actuall or potenciall, to souple or lose the same, are these.

Axungia Vetera porcina.

Butirum insalitum.

Lardum.

And all maner of vnctuouse thinges.

Compounde medicynes of this kinde are made, *ex Brassica Rubea*, baked *cum axungia Vetera*, and also *Cataplasmata*, made *ex Oleo, pinguedine, & aqua.*

Allbeit that thys laste wryten, of supplynge or losyng medicines, as well as the Chapiter of Oyles folowinge, be not founde, in the cõmon prynted Latine bokes: yet because I haue found thẽ in other wrytten coppes, bothe English and Latine, I thoughte it not good to omitte them: namelye the former, because it is promysed before in the Chapiter of the Fistula, & that folowing, for the necessarye [illegible]

tye therof: whyche I translated oute of a Latine wrytten copy, sent to me, by my verye good and benigne frende, master Bacter as followeth.

The maner of makynge Oyles. Cap xi,

THe manner of makynge generalle oyles, is variable, for they are of diuers sortes, as *Oleum de Ligno*, *Oleū de Fructibus*, *Oleū de Seminibus*, and *Oleum de Floribus*. &c.

And firste *Oleum de Ligno*, is thus made. Cutte your wodde in peces somwhat smalle, and gette you a potte, made fulle of holes, in the bothome, and fille it full wyth your wodde so cutte. Then gette you an other whole potte, and set it so depe into the earth, that the other potte whiche conteineth the wodde, beynge set righte vpon it, maye be wyth hys vpper parte, euen wyth the earthe. Then couer your vppermoste potte, as close as you can, *cum luto Figuli*: and then make a greate fyre ouer them, vpon the claye, continuinge the same, by the space of a daye, or a nighte. This done, take vppe your pottes, referringe to your vse, all that you fynde in the lower potte.

Oleum de Floribus.

You maye make thus.

Rec. Florum, vncias quatuor.
Olei libram vnam.

Boyle them together a longe tyme, in *duplice Vase*, then straine them throughe a clothe, and putte your Oyle in a glasse, addinge therto newe flowers, as manye as before. Then set it in the Sunne, the space of .xl. daies. And farther, if you woulde haue youre oyle, couloe oyle, you must put to it a litle water of a stronge springe: and so lette it stande a longe time in the Sunne.

Oleum

Oleum de fructibus: vel de Baccis.

Maye be made sundrye wayes, whereof thys is one.

Take a good quantitye of berryes, and bruse them well, puttinge them in *Aqua Tepida*, and make them softe wyth your handes, put then your water and beries, together in a Cauldeerne, and boyle them a longe time: after straine all throughe a cloth, into a broade vessel, and flete that cleane off, whiche swimmeth above, kepinge it for your use.

Oleum de Seminibus.

Is otherwyse made thus.

Rec. *Seminis Sinapii*, or of some other sedes a good quantitye. Bruse them smalle, layinge them in a vessell, betwene ii. clothes, the space of.iv. daies, then putte them in a little bagge, and lette the Oyle be strained oute.

Of the manner of making specialle Oyles, take these fewe examples.

Oleum Laurinum.

Is good for the vehemente coulde of Feuers, if you annoynte the patiente therwyth, on the reynes of the backe and other exteriore partes of the bodye againste a fyer, whether it be the Oyle of it selfe, or of the beryes, whyche is otherwyse made as thus.

Gather firste your beryes, & boyle them in *Tribus libris Vini*, then straine oute your liquore of beryes and wyne, and put therto *Olei libras tres*, lettyng it boyle together agayne, tyll the wyne be consumed.

Oleum Sabinæ.

Rec. *Sabinæ, libras tres.*

Bruse it small and boyle it, in *libris Tribus Olei*, till a third parte be wasted, and that the Oyle ware greene: Then straine it throughe a clothe and reserue it.

Oleum de Absinthio.

Is a soueraigne Oyle, as well for feuers as all other doloures, and paynes.

Rec. Absinthii mundissimi & optimi, libram vnam.

Bruse it, and put it into as muche Oyle, as by reason you thinke sufficient, & make it vp, as in *Oleo Sabinæ* is said.

Oleum ex Ruta.

Whiche is good for peynes of the eares, & also for peine and ache of the heade, and is made as is *Oleum Sabinæ*.

Oleum Sinapis.

Is good *ad Paralisin*, and suche other maladyes.

Rec. Sinapii, libram vnam.

Bruse it, and infuse it. iii. daies in *libris duabus Olei*, after boyle it well and straine it. &c.

Oleum Hederæ.

Whiche is profitable *ad Phrenitidem*, and for the hedache. Take the beries therof & bruse them, & boyle them in sufficiente quantity of oyle effectuallye, and straine it. &c.

Oleum ex ouis Formicarum.

An oyle verye profytable againste deafneſſe, and payne in the eares.

Rec. Ouorum Formicarum, ad libitum.

Put them in a glaſſe, *cum Oleo, ad quantitatem sufficientem:* letting it so stande the space of. xv. daies. After that set an other veſſell ouer the fyre wyth water, into whiche wa-

ter

ter when it is whot, put in your glasse of oile, ỹ by the boilynge of the water in the greater vessell, the Oyle in the glasse maye also boyle: and this is called *Diploma, id est Vas duplex*, and of some *Balneum Mariæ*. When they haue thus boyled, a sufficient space, strayne your oyle from the egges, throughe a clothe.

Thus endeth the Antidotary.

The Conclusion.

WIth good will therfore, take in good parte this litle worke, and by the doctrine therin wryten, doe thou surelye worke. For in it are conteined, (although it be short,) many good, sure, profitable, and approued thinges. But if thou desire to obteine the perfection of this science, learne the principles of Phisike, as ỹ knowledge of thinges naturalle, thinges not naturall, and thinges againste nature. Learne also the Anatomy: which teacheth the formes and natures of compositions, In all the body, of all the members of the same, and also of theyr helpes: namelye the offices whiche they haue in the bodye, and to what vtilitye almighty God created them such, and so. And moreouer frequent the multitude of sicke persons, and of their diseases, and meditate diligentlie, the exquisite workes of men learned, and experte. Note also, the causes and the endes of diseases: with also their accidentes, in the beginnynge, state, and declination. And so by good reason, and longe experimente, thou mayste at the laste, become a worthy Chirurgien, otherwise not: excepte allmightye God worke it, by pouringe on thee, hys speciall grace. Whome I beseche to geue thee hys grace, and me the forgeueneſſe of my synnes: to whome be all honor, and glory, eternally.

Amen.

Here endeth Lanfrankes briefe.

A neceſſarye Table,

leadinge redilye by the number of the Page, to any thinge that thou ſhalt deſyre to fynde, in thys preſente booke of *Lanfranke*.

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